

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend page 11, line 18 as follows:

FIG. 6 illustrates the contents of data actually transmitted and received by a particular MS according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 6, since the MS hasn't decoded smaller data blocks #1 and #2 in a main data block #1, it uplinks the MMAP of {0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0,...} during a main data block #2 and receives the DMAP of {0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0,...} during a main data block #3. More specifically, if the MS receives a main data block #0, it updates the MMAP for the main data block #0. Thereafter, the MS transmits the RRB including the MMAP for the main data block #0 while receiving the main data block #1. The main data block #1 has the header block including the ~~DAMP~~DMAP of a bitmap indicating the retransmission data block and also may have the retransmission data block. That is, if the DMAP indicates that there is no retransmission data block, the received main data block #1 has no retransmission data block. For example, upon receipt of the main data block #1, if a particular MS has not decoded smaller data blocks #6 and #7 of the main data block #1, it generates the RRB for the data block #1 using the MMAP indicating whether these smaller data blocks have successfully been received. The MS transmits the RRB for the main data block #1 to the core network while receiving the main data block #2. The core network then determines the retransmission data block by consulting the RRB for the main data block #1, received from a plurality of MSs. The core network should meet retransmission requests by the respective MSs on the basis of the RRB. As one method, the core network performs a bit-wise OR operation between respective bit positions of the MMAP reported by each MS. In other words, if even one MS requests that a smaller data block be retransmitted, the core network retransmits a corresponding smaller data block.

Please amend page 12, line 13 as follows:

Upon receipt of the main data block #2, the MS determines whether to receive the retransmission block of the main data block #2 by consulting the ~~DAMP~~DMAP of the main data

block #2 and the OLD_MMAP. The OLD_MMAP represents whether the smaller data blocks for the main data block #1 have successfully been received, and the DMAP indicates the retransmission data block in the main data block #2. Namely, the MS determines whether to receive the retransmission data block according to the OLD_MMAP and receives the retransmission data block of the main data block #2 according to the DMAP. If it is not necessary to receive the retransmission data block, the MS skips a receiving operation for the retransmission data block.

Please amend page 13, lines 7 and 14 as follows:

Referring to FIGs. 4 and 7, the controller 30 of the MS determines whether received data has a header block at step 300. If the header block of the data is not received, the controller 30 requests data retransmission at step 302 because the MS doesn't know which data is received. Upon receipt of the header block of the data, the controller 30 extracts the DMAP from the header block at step 304. The skip determiner 40 of the controller 30 determines whether to skip a receiving operation for the retransmission data block on the basis of the ~~DAMP~~DMAP and the MMAP indicating whether the smaller data blocks for the previously received main data block have successfully been received at step 306. It is checked whether the receiving operation for the retransmission data block is skipped at step 308. That is, the controller 30 determines whether to receive the retransmission data block of the currently received main data block according to the OLD_MMAP and determines the retransmission data block according the ~~DAMP~~DMAP of the header block. If the retransmission data block for the current main data block should be received, the controller 30 receives all the retransmission blocks and the transmission data blocks of the received main data block at step 312. If there is no need to receive the retransmission data block for the previous main data block, the controller 30 skips the receiving operation for the retransmission data blocks as many times as the number of retransmission blocks indicated by the DMAP and receives the transmission data blocks, at step 310. The controller 30 updates the MMAP for the currently received main data block and generates the RRB, at step 314. The controller 30 determines whether a data receiving operation has been terminated at step 316. If not, the controller 30 returns to step 300.